

2. THE WAR YEARS.

At the end of that momentous broadcast, we were shaken by the sound of an air-raid siren alert, for the first time in our lives! Scrambling for gas masks and dashing into our garden "air raid shelter", we expected all hell to break loose; however it was a false alarm due to mis-identification of one of our own aircraft. Our mental state remained in "alert" mode for some weeks expecting air attacks, but fortunately nothing happened. This period became known as the "phoney war" with a temporary lull in military activities both at home and in Europe. During this time we were all required to take part in some form of civil defense, and we took turns staying up all night to watch for any fires that might be started by bombing. You can imagine what a fine opportunity for DXing this provided! In fact we enjoyed an excellent period of good reception in the 49 metre band, listening for many hours to W4XB Miami and W8XK Pittsburgh (well those were the stations, but around August all the call signs had changed, i.e. W4XB became WDJM, W8XK became WPIT etc.. the numbers and "X" classification were deleted.) The 11 metre band stations however continued their "experimental" existence until a little later, when the band was discontinued and the stations disappeared. Christmas Day 1939 produced one of those loggings that one remembers for ever... namely TIWS Puntarenas, Costa Rica on 6070 khz in the 49 metre band at 02.35 GMT=UTC. This small Latin station slogan "Ecos del Pacifico" was heard with Spanish & English announcements, sending special greetings from it's staff to England! It started out as TI8WS so presumably was an amateur pioneered adventure into broadcasting, originally on 7550 khz I think. Unfortunately this was a "one and only" reception and they did not QSL a report.

Our blissful "peace" extended a few months into 1940, until the fall of France to invading German forces; but by August the Luftwaffe started out in earnest to attack the Southern England defences. We became quite accustomed to the "banshee wail" of air-raid sirens and would dive for cover anywhere suitable. One remarkable Sunday lunch was interrupted, not by the siren sound, but the sight of three German bombers with black cross markings on their fuselages, flashing past the dining room window at about 50 feet height!! They had opted to "hedge-hop" into Kenley too low for the radar screen to pick them up, and a few seconds later all hell erupted; bombs hit the airdrome, three squadrons of British fighters dived down from 20,000 feet to chop up the enemy and our house and windows rattled and shook like crazy. It was all over in about three minutes, and we could still hear PMA Bandoeng, Java, which I had just tuned in before diving under the dining room table!

This station, operated by NIROM, the Dutch East Indies broadcasting organisation transmitted on 16 metres and was often a strong signal around lunch time, with an English language programme and lots of fine piano (pop) rhythm. Later on, in 1942 they were under Japanese occupation and announcing as Radio Jakarta.

My log book does not contain many references to listening sessions after July of that year, for the obvious reason that the Battle of Britain kept me in something of a horizontal position!! We were very impressed, day after day, with the high altitude vapour trails of conflicting aircraft, and it soon became evident that for the first time the German air force was getting a taste of its own medicine.. For the youth of both countries, this was an exciting and terrible time; the legend of the Spitfire was born, but at a heavy price in human sacrifice. Contrary to much public opinion, Britain was not short of planes... rather it was short of experienced pilots.

However by the end of September it was over; from now the German attacks from the air came at night, since these involved many less casualties to air crew. Soon after nightfall one would hear the expected siren and the monotonous drone of bombers, the whoosh of bombs, and the rumble of anti-aircraft guns would take over. How long it went on was variable, but the main stress on the people below was due to lack of sleep; nor were the conditions of life congenial to DXing! I tried a few times, but the crashing and shaking of the house was disconcerting (more than usual) when wearing headphones. So radio activity was restricted to quiet nights, or after an attack had ceased.

I should point out at this juncture, that it was quite legal in democratic England to listen to any foreign radio station; not so in Germany! At the beginning of the war, the Post Office was empowered to confiscate ham receivers and transmitters; the main reason for this was to stop any interference with vital broadcasts, and to provide the forces with some professional radio equipment. Communication receivers were in short supply! I was still using the ST900 "kit" and by now had become a keen long-distance listener, more on the shortwave broadcast bands than before, though I still listened to those hams still licensed to transmit. Incidentally, my last logging of ham signals was on April 26th 1942, until the end of the war. This log was of two Latin stations, Cuba & Guatemala, since the U.S. stations were closed down when America entered the war. It was also possible, even in those days, to send reception reports and receive QSLs, but obviously not to enemy areas... and these became more extensive as Japan carved a path of oppression across Asia.

Apart from any military action, my listening time was limited by studies¹⁸ in my medical career. I was absolved from military service until the completion of my course, but this obligated me to work hard and pass the necessary exams; there was an additional responsibility to my parents, who paid the full cost of my education. So most DXing was in holiday times.

Reviewing the period, it is clear that in fact there were two kinds of stations to listen to, with different motivations.

Firstly, the "political" broadcasts which included the need for accurate news, most of which emanated from the BBC or VOA. There were however the various propaganda broadcasters, of considerable interest. Some of these became infamous in history, such as "Lord Haw-Haw" from Hamburg, and "Tokyo Rose" from Japan. Germany also produced a number of "clandestine" stations with anti-democratic propaganda, such as the "New British Broadcasting Station" on AM and SW channels, mostly with depressing news or implications, in English and "Workers Challenge" heard by me on MW only, with obscenities and warped opinions of little real impact. There were a number of other stations of undetermined location and organisation, about which one could only draw implied conclusions from the style and tone of broadcast. One such example was "Radio Metropole" heard on SW in French with depressing news about British naval losses. Another was "Radio Azad Hind" the "Voice of Free India" a pro-Japanese propaganda station heard in English on 25.16 metres. This may have originated from occupied Singapore. Incidentally the old British ZHP station there was replaced with "Radio Shonan" operated by the Japanese and quite well heard in Britain. They broadcast in English with programmes such as "Asia marches on", and many references to the Greater South East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere (cooperating with the Japanese of course!.)

Then there were some pro-Allied stations such as the anti-Nazi "Deutsche Folksender" ("Free German State Radio Peoples Sender") which may have been a genuine clandestine, or an Allied "black" propaganda effort. Another doubtful case was "Soldaten Sender Mittelmer"; both these latter two were heard around 32 metres.

One which was the masterpiece of all deception "black" propaganda stations was "Soldaten Sender Calais" also known as Soldaten Sender West which fooled me completely; I thought, as one was supposed to! - that this was a genuine German station broadcasting for the troops. All-German programmes, great military music... it was in fact an invention of Sefton (Tom) Delmer. The transmitter is reputed to have used 600 KW, and indeed it had a HUGE signal in England, on MW only.

Then there were a number of obvious Allied broadcasters, the only mystery being the exact transmitter location (probably multiple in some cases); such stations as A.F.H.Q. North Africa, A.E.F.P. = Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme, were logged on various SW channels. BBC War correspondents were heard over a station on 7650 khz IDing as "MCQ-1" which might have been anywhere in Europe. A particularly intriguing station, with U.S. accented news voices, was "Radio Tiberi, the Voice of Liberated Rome" heard on 8600 khz.

There were of course many more, unheard by myself, but scanty records exist in radio writings. There was more than one "Tokyo Rose" over Japanese stations (not heard by me), and there were Soviet clandestines also. One especially interesting group of broadcasters during these turbulent years were the French Colonial countries; some sided with the Occupation powers - effectively Marshall Petain - and others rallied to the Allied cause. For example, FXE Beirut on 8030 khz announced as "Fighting French station Radio Levant", Brazzaville FZI, French Equatorial Africa, announced as the "Voice of Free France"; whilst Martinique and Dakar, Senegal, were pro-Vichy (the centre of the Petain regime.) TPZ Algiers had a chequered history! at first they were "Avec le Marechal, famille, travaille" - all for a quiet life with Vichy; but after the Allied invasion of North Africa they were heard announcing as "United Nations Radio". A particularly well-heard station this one, recognisable from its "signature tune" music - the Turkish Patrol (march.)

On the other side of the world, by 1943 PMA Batavia was in Japanese hands, as was FZR Radio Saigon, Indo-China, announcing as "Free India Radio Saigon calling"!! The Japanese also used MTCY Hsinking, Manchukuo (Manchuria) for propaganda purposes, and operated effectively XGRS Shanghai, under the control of the "Far Eastern Broadcasting Co.", both of these using English language programmes. The 25 and 31 metre bands were the most productive for hearing such stations, either in our afternoon or evening.

China also showed up with a remarkable station, the Voice of China, constructed underground for protection, in a time when the Japanese were exerting pressure on the retreating forces of Chiang Kai-Shek (who also had to fight against the Communists under Chairman Mao!). The station had 35 KW power and operated in the 16-19-25-31 metre bands with callsigns XGOX/XGOY. This station was heard several times, one of the most interesting being a special transmission to KRCA California, with messages from Mme Chiang (First Lady of China), Brigadier Clayton Thissel - air chief to "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell, the legendary leader of the U.S. volunteer "Flying Tigers", and Bill Sykes, radio operator with the American group.

Another radio aspect of the conflict was the reception of lists of names and sometimes messages, in respect of prisoners-of-war, both in German and Japanese captivity. These were depressing listening to most of us, but brought rays of hope to the families involved. Regrettably I had neither the time nor equipment to pursue this aspect efficiently, but one who did, with great effect, was Arthur Cushen in New Zealand, assisted by several DXer colleagues.

As the conflict dragged on, life became more drab and dreary, accompanied by the restrictions of rationing, and periods of intense anxiety, such as watching London burning night after night, and wondering whether one's parents were still alive. I should explain that at this period (1940-1942) I was in college in Cambridge, since the hospital teaching was evacuated from London, to avoid bombing; but my parents lived a few miles south of London, so were in the thick of it all the time. In holiday time of course I was with them, and back to as much DXing as possible.

It is not strange then, that another aspect of the radio dial was "escapism" to the countries where peace still reigned. It was good to listen to stations like Lisbon, Radio Andorra, Radio Clube do Mozambique (which had bright zippy announcers... "Radio Club for Happy Listening" - and good music); also of course the whole field of Latin American radio. I had by now obtained coils for the tropical bands and often listened to Latin music from the several Venezuelans which dominated 60 metres. The sound of church bells at Christmas was a regular event from Maracaibo and Caracas.

From Brasil came a special evening transmission from PRL8 on 11.72 kh with English language programme at 21.00. Radio Nacional opened this broadcast with a characteristic interval signal of many single chimes in sequence. Cuban stations provided much good music, especially COJK Camaguey, and COCQ Havana. Unquestionably one of my all-time favourites for tropical style music was the Panamanian HP5A on the 25 metre band; this one was often putting in a powerful signal in the early morning around 0400, and was called "Radio Teatro" an outlet of the newspaper, the Star & Herald. English IDs were quite frequent.

But the stars of the radio dial for Latin American music were, without doubt, the Argentine trio on 31 metres, Radio-Splendid, Belgrano, and El Mundo. This time period (the 40's) has been called the "Golden Era of the Tango", and rightly so - the three stations pulsed with the staccato rhythms of this type of music. Even today, though much less popular, the tango is the quintessence of Argentine popular music; it started out as a dance (rarely seen today, but when performed by experts it is a beautiful art form.) Then, and by the time I am referring to, the melodies became enjoyable as songs, with several different types (romantic, political, comical!)

With some competition from Brazilians on the band, with their own samba music, these signals from the South provided many hours of listening pleasure. Each relayed their MW station, LRS from LR4 (Splendid), LRY from LR3 (Belgrano), and LRX from LRL (El Mundo). Incidentally Radio Belgrano announced as the "Primera Cadena de Argentina" which was linked to ZP5 in Paraguay, and CX8/CXA14 in Uruguay. Though I did not know it at the time, it was over Radio Belgrano that Eva Peron gained her early fame as an actress in soap opera! "Evita" was to become, not only the President's wife, but a legend and folk-heroine to the poor and underprivileged of Argentina. She was a tireless worker, who put in long hours to help her people.

Though never common catches, in these early years there were a few quite consistent signals from Paraguay; ZPA5 Radio Encarnacion was the most often logged, but also ZPA3 Radio Teleco, and the earlier (1939) ZP14 Estacion Villarica, graced the dial.

During those stressful years there occurred an event which has stayed indelibly in my mind; the first reception from Quito Ecuador of HCJB The Voice of the Andes. This was on June 23rd 1940 at 03.30 in the morning when I suddenly came across an English programme of Peace and goodwill (a stark contrast to the usual fare of that time!). This was the "Friendship Hour", and the station closed with the beautiful sound of church bells from the Andes. At this time HCJB was operating on 24.08 metres, with a power of 10KW !!

After the catastrophe of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, the ham bands went virtually silent, as the U.S.A. went to war. Only an occasional weak Latin phone was heard, for a short time. When President Roosevelt declared hostilities against the Axis Powers, as far as I was concerned, the war was won for us! I went on record with our neighbours with this statement which was received with disbelief; but most people simply did not appreciate the massive industrial/military production capability of the U.S.A. (Those of us however who dreamed of a glistening new communication receiver from the U.S. understood a little better!!) While I had until this point enjoyed much DXing on the ham bands, it was now over for the duration. Spasmodically I turned my attention to MW DX, using only a long wire antenna. Some East Coast American stations were heard, and WNEL Puerto Rico, along with LRL and ZP7 from South America. My first ever log on MW from Canada was CBA at Sackville on 1070 khz. However, more serious listening using a loop antenna would follow in later years.

A number of interesting and out-of-the-ordinary stations appeared toward the end of the war. In 1944 Jerusalem Palestine came on the air as station ME.19, announcing as the "British Mediterranean Station" with news bulletins, some at dictation speed. Many new stations from Western U.S.A. were heard, and the VOA was grouped together as the "United Network" (or at least part of their activities.) One special VOA station was heard from Hawaii, namely KRHO in Honolulu logged in the 16 metre band; they verified with a beautiful multicoloured QSL card. Station XYZ was logged with the ID of "Headquarters Radio South East Asia Command calling from Rangoon on 11845 kcs" This area of Allied operations in the Far East was under the command of Lord Mountbatten and he established their main station in Ceylon., which was also well heard in Britain.

After the successful campaign in North Africa, the invasion of Italy was undertaken; then came the Second Front, i.e. the invasion of Normandy, France. This couldn't have come sooner, because Southern England was now enduring a renewed aerial bombardment by the V1 (rocket) and V2 (flying bomb) weapons which Hitler had boasted about. The latter were especially nasty in our area of Southern England since their motor mechanism was (incorrectly) set to cut out over us, just short of the intended target of London itself. The V2 flying bombs were the most stressful weapon that the civilian population had to endure, because when the engine stopped, you knew that the bomb was gliding down to earth, and you waited for the bang, hoping it wasn't going to be your home! Very inconvenient for DXing!

May 8th 1945 saw the end of the conflict in Europe; and I still remember August 15th that year when we were amazed at the announcement - all over the world - (for example after I heard the Prime Minister on the BBC, the news was logged from Canada, India, Brasil, Mexico, Chile and Uruguay!). This was the sequel to the events of August 6th & 9th when the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan resulting in quick capitulation.

A long period followed as demobilisation of huge numbers of Allied troops took place around the globe; and you can just imagine that a number of bored ex-hams with signals unit radio gear around them, might succumb to the temptation to go back on the air! And they did just that, before authorisation was given, whence some strange sounding callsigns astonished the ear. ZU5SP South India, DNLBH, XACP Sardinia, LI2BO Cyrenaica, T1NS and other surprises! A number of U.S. units came on the air with W callsigns adding their location such as Marianas, Guam etc.. In an attempt to produce some order, the ARRL Headquarters station W1AW came back

on the air, with regular bulletins of updated FCC regulations telling hams what was legal at any given time. It was good to hear the bands active again, and soon things returned to normal. It had been about 3½ years since any ham transmissions had been heard, and I have always felt that the chatter of amateur transmissions is a sign of freedom in our world; and indeed in any individual country.

The transition period to the new peacetime world produced some unique and temporary shortwave broadcasting stations. These were based on military units still sited overseas, and their task was to supply entertainment and news to the local troops. Among the more intriguing were KU5Q, JJOY, and KOFA.

KU5Q was located on Guam and operated by the U.S. Navy; it used a Hallicrafter HT4 (known as the BC610 in military circles; linked to a Navy CW TEC final stage, it put out between 7-15 KW power on 13360 khz. I logged this one at 15.55 with dictation speed news in parallel with KRHO.

JJOY was a little later in my logbook; operated by the Grecian Corps of Engineers, they had a Collins 30-K transmitter on 8000 khz with a power output of 375 watts! The transmitter was located in Athens, and broadcast some excellent swing music.

KOFA Salzburg Austria was another U.S. military outfit, with 1200 watts on MW 1104 khz, and 7220 khz SW. They were part of the "Armed Forces Radio Service" but I'm not sure of their relation to AFN Paris/London/Frankfurt etc... I seem to remember some slogan such as the Blue Danube Network, but have no record of this in print.

Britain also had several stations on the air for many years, under the auspices of the "Forces Broadcasting Service" but more on this later. Unrelated to military organisations were two stations that had extensive traditional broadcasting services, but that did at times put out special transmissions for shortwave listeners I'm not thinking of Radio Nederland with its "Happy Station" programme which came back after the war; but rather "DX" programmes, the predecessors of today's "DX Party Line" etc.

One was TAP Ankara Turkey, which broadcast a special for the British Short Wave League, a DX club of its day. This was logged on 9465 khz from 21.30 to 22.00 April 14th 1946 with good signals and much excellent pop music of the time. It was a special version of their postbag programme.

And so on to the "peaceful" new world!.... new, but very different!



THIS
IS
LONDON

BBC

V di-di-di-dah V di-di-di-dah Vdi-di-di-dah

From EMPIRE SERVICE
to GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE
TO WORLD SERVICE.....

"THIS IS LONDON"

The Netherland Indies Broadcasting Company, Ltd.

N. I. R. O. M.

B A T A V I A

This is to certify that the reception report of Mr.

T. B. Williamson

dated 13-8-41 and received at 21-11-41

gives correct details about the N. I. R. O. M. program.

The transmitter concerned is PMA at Bandoeng on 15.48 ^{hr.}_{mr.}

TWO SPECIAL FAVOURITES

English language entertaining musical programmes!

RADIO CLUB OF MOZAMBIQUE FOR HAPPY LISTENING.



WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING

WRUL
HATHERLY BEACH
SCITUATE
MASS.
U. S. A.



YOUR REPORT DATED

16 & 17 January 1954
RECEIVED. THANK YOU.

ISSUED TO Dr. T. B. Williamson.

WCRC



WCBX

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

- 1. 6060 Kc., 49.5 M.
- 2. 6170 Kc., 48.6 M.
- 3. 7820 Kc., 38.3 M.
- 4. 9490 Kc., 31.6 M.
- 5. 9590 Kc., 31.3 M.
- 6. 9650 Kc., 31.0 M.

**WCDA
WCBN**

- 7. 11145 Kc., 26.9 M.
- 8. 11830 Kc., 25.3 M.
- 9. 11870 Kc., 25.3 M.
- 10. 15190 Kc., 19.7 M.
- 11. 15270 Kc., 19.6 M.
- 12. 17830 Kc., 16.8 M.

Thank you for your recent communication. This will verify your reception of Columbia's short wave program on frequency No.
on Sunday 21st 1944

WOOC

Short Wave Dept.—Network Service Mgr.

WOOW

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RECEPTION REPORT. THIS HAS BEEN CHECKED WITH OUR RECORDS AND FOUND TO BE CORRECT
DATE OF RECEPTION 7/22/41 FREQUENCY 25.06 Meters

WBOS
WESTINGHOUSE
MASSACHUSETTS U.S.A.

6140 Kilocycles	11870 Kilocycles	17780 Kilocycles
9570 " "	15210 " "	21540 " "

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.



RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., U.S.A.
RADIO HEADQUARTERS



RCA Victor Co., Inc., New York City
BROADCASTING HEADQUARTERS

RCA VICTOR SHORT-WAVE STATION

WNBI

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

16.8 METERS	17,780 KILOCYCLES
49.1 METERS	6,100 KILOCYCLES

TAKES PLEASURE IN EXTENDING VERIFICATION
OF RECEPTION TO T. B. Williamson

No longer "experimental"!! The U.S. shortwave stations now had their 4 letter call-sign format; W1XAL became WRUL, W2XE had various calls as shown, and W3XL became WNBI. W4XK became WBOS. There were new stations too, like the West coast K series, many operating under the umbrella United Network. Higher power was being used and reception became easier.

Date.....
6/26/46

Thank you for your reception report of our station. It has been checked and found to be correct as indicated.
We appreciate your interest and invite you to listen regularly. Further reports, both on quality of reception and on the programs themselves, will be welcomed.

"THE UNITED NETWORK"... VOICE OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (O.I.C.)
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING DIVISION
111 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, 4, California

**KWID
KWIX**

SAN FRANCISCO

INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATIONS

Broadcasting House, Nob Hill,
San Francisco, 6, California, U. S. A.

Dear Listener:

We acknowledge with thanks your reception report dated October 27, 1947, which has been forwarded to the O.I.C. for verification.

We would appreciate further reports and comment from you so that we may best serve your territory and interests.

Sincerely yours,

The
ASSOCIATED BROADCASTERS

KCEA - 6.17 megs
Jan 26/46

**UNITED STATES
AMERICA**

THE TANGO TRIO !

The pulsating throb of the bandoneon from these three stations set the 31 meter band alight at night!



1º en AUDIENCIA
1º en POTENCIA
1º en CAUDAL PUBLICITARIO

ONDA MEDIA: Frecuencia : 950 Kcs.
Potencia : 100 Kw.

Horas de Transmisión: 9⁰⁰ - 4¹⁵ GMT

ONDAS CORTAS: LRY1 - 6.090 Kcs. 49 m.
LRY2 - 11.780 Kcs. 25 m.

RADIO BELGRANO

SUS ONDAS CORTAS Y SU CADENA DE EMISORAS DEL INTERIOR DEL PAIS

CERRITO 941 — Teléfonos: 42-9661 al 69

BUENOS AIRES - REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

LR4 BUENOS AIRES 910 Kc.	<p>URUGUAY 1237 Tel. 42-9602</p> <h1>LR4</h1> <p>BUENOS AIRES REPUBLICA ARGENTINA</p> <h2>SPLENDID</h2> <p>Y SU RED ARGENTINA DE EMISORAS</p>	LT2 ROSARIO 1230 Kc.
LW3 TUCUMAN 1190 Kc.		LU8 SAN CARLOS DE SARILOCHE 590 Kc.
LV4 SAN RAFAEL (Mba.) 690 Kc.	SEÑOR <u>T.B. WILLAMSON</u> (Inglaterra)	LT6 GOYA 1200 Kc.
LV15 VILLA MERCEDES (San Luis) 640 Kc.	CONFIRMAMOS Y AGRADECEMOS INFORMACION DE RECEPCION, EN <u>5985 Kc/s Banda 49m</u> EL DIA <u>23 de Junio de 1963</u> BUENOS AIRES, <u>7-7-63</u>	LT11 CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY 1300 Kc.
LU5 NEUQUEN 1130 Kc.	LRS 25 metros 1118 Kc.	LT16 PRESIDENCIA ROQUE S. PEÑA 1370 Kc.
	LRS1 31 metros 9740 Kc.	
	LRS2 42 metros 5985 Kc.	

Note that the address of El Mundo - 555 Calle Maipu is now that of Radio Nacional.

BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

AREA ARG. REPUBLIC
1.100.523.90 sq. miles

POPULATION of CAPITAL
2.220.916

May 29th, 1944.

We thank you for your report on reception of our signals ... **LRX** ... on **March 4th, 1944**, ... which is verified.

This station is owned and operated by Editorial Haynes Ltd. publishers of EL MUNDO (illustrated daily), EL HOGAR and MUNDO ARGENTINO (weeklies). Our broadcasting plant, is the largest in South America. Broadcasting hours generally from 8 to 24 daily, Argentine time.

TRANSMITTERS	METROS	STUDIOS
50 Kw. on 1.070 Kc. (LR1)	250.1	7 Studios, with individual controls,
5 Kw. on 15.280 Kc. (LRU)	19.82	high fidelity equipment, acoustic
5 Kw. on 9.980 Kc. (LRX)	31.06	treatment and air-conditioning.

RADIO EL MUNDO

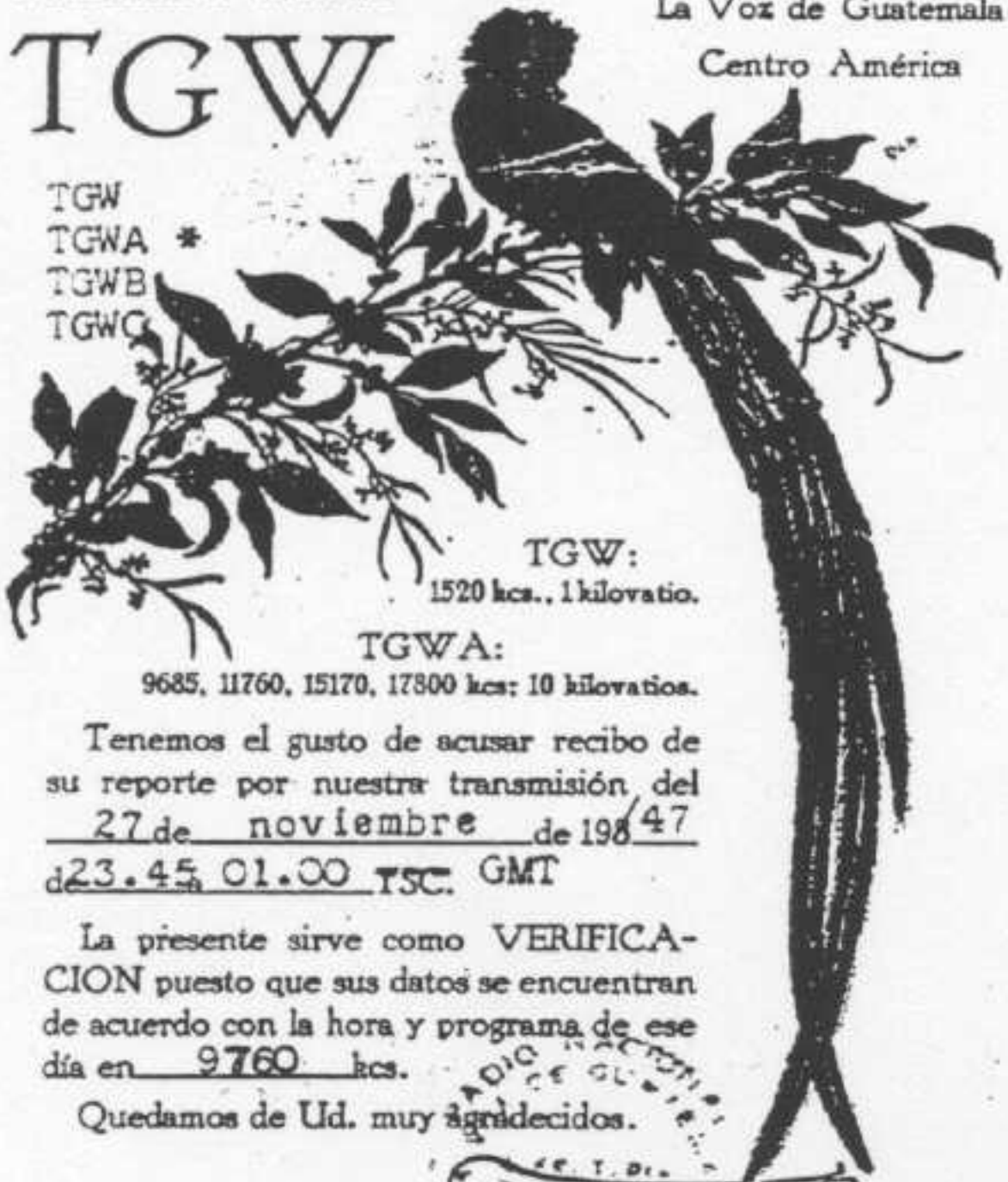
CALLE MAIPU 555 - BUENOS AIRES

Radiodifusora Nacional

La Voz de Guatemala
Centro América

TGW

TGW
TGWA *
TGWB
TGWG



TGW:
1520 kcs., 1 kilovatio.

TGWA:
9685, 11760, 15170, 17800 kcs: 10 kilovatios.

Tenemos el gusto de acusar recibo de su reporte por nuestra transmisión del 27 de noviembre de 1947 a 23.45 01.00 TSC. GMT

La presente sirve como VERIFICACION puesto que sus datos se encuentran de acuerdo con la hora y programa de ese día en 9760 kcs.

Quedamos de Ud. muy agradecidos.

por Director *[Signature]*
Guatemala, 12 de enero de 1948

LA VOZ DE VERACRUZ

XETF - XEFT

150 KC 35-45 KC
300 WATTS 250 WATTS

Horario: *[illegible]*
De 9 a. m. *[illegible]*
a 12 p. m. *[illegible]*

[illegible]
Independencia No. *[illegible]*
Veracruz, Ver.

VERACRUZ, EL PRIMER PUERTO DE MEXICO - 100000 HABITANTES

Verification Card

ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL

THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PROPAGANDA

transmits daily at 8:00
- 9:00 P. M. (Rio de Janeiro time) the

BRAZILIAN HOUR

Through short-wave station
P. S. H.
ON A WAVE-LENGTH OF
29.35 MS AND A FREQUENCY
OF 10.220 KILOCYCLES
AND A BROADCASTING NET-
WORK SYSTEM OF 30 LONG-
WAVE STATIONS OPERATING
ON 200-550 MC SITUATED
IN SEVERAL STATES OF
BRAZIL. FEDERAL DISTRICT
- RIO DE JANEIRO - MI-
NAS GERAIS - SAO PAULO
- RIO GRANDE DO SUL -
PERNAMBUCO

THIS CARD CERTIFIES THAT

Mr. T. B. Williamson

HEARD OUR SHORT-WAVE

STATION ON May 5th, 1940

We confirm report.



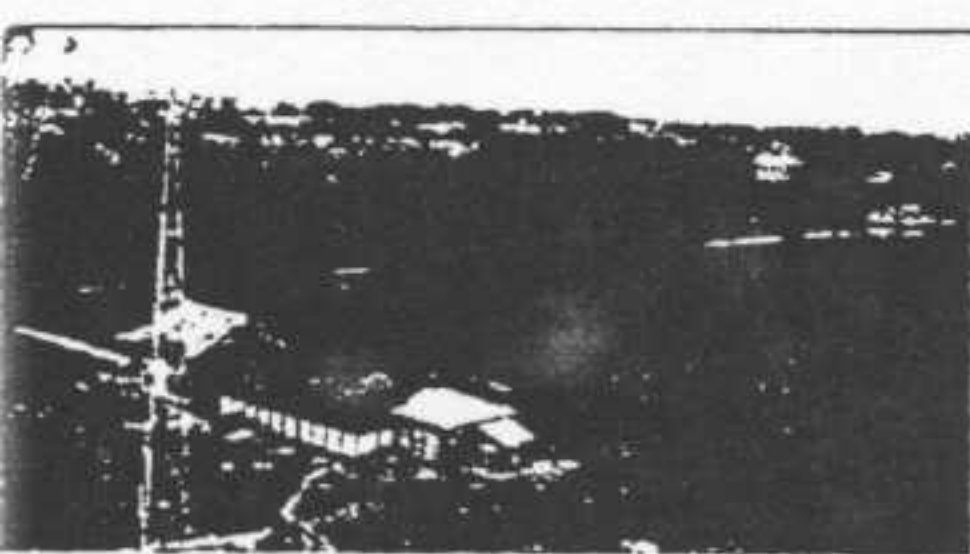
PLEASE BE INFORMED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF PROPAGANDA OF BRAZIL BRINGS TO YOU EVERY MONDAY EVENING AT 10 P. M. (RIO DE JANEIRO TIME) A SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ENGLISH, CONSISTING OF A NEWS BULLETIN AND OF POPULAR BRAZILIAN MUSIC. SHORT-WAVE STATION PSH.

[Signature]
Manager of the Radio Division

Latin American stations provided welcome relief from the war bulletins and restrictions. TGWA was the very first Latin I identified (in 1938) but the QSL was not obtained till much later. The "Hora do Brasil" programme is still carried by all stations on weekdays, under the slogan now "A Voz do Brasil" - a Government information hour.

In the same geographical region were these Dutch language broadcasters - easy to distinguish by the language !

SURINAM PZH5



Transmitting Building at Paramaribo with Commercial Short Wave Transmitters



GOVERNEMENTS RADIO DIENST SURINAME

The station you heard on 7.2 1940 at 2130 GMT. was PZH5 on 7.2 kw in final stage, working with 1000 W.

The transmitting station is located at Paramaribo, Surinam (West India), on 55.09.13 West and 5.19.18 North. Date 12/10/40

Remarks [illegible]

CURACAO PJC2



Curacao Radio Broadcasting

"CURROM" "ER"

Only heard twice - in 1940 -but the
 QSL is memorable.

XEB XEB

ONDA LARGA
 246 MTS.
 1220 KCS.

ONDA CORTA
 31 METROS 17
 9625 KCS.

MEXICO

DO NOT WRITE
 Your Reference |
 In reply please quote | **L/18A**
 Address: Dublin 52361.
T. J. MONAGHAN,
 B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E.I.
 Engineer-in-Chief.

oifis An prím-innealcóna,
 Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.
An noinn puisc i celesnafa,
 Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
An Caisteán,
 The Castle,
baile Átha cliath.
 Dublin.



17th August, 1940.

Dear Sir,

It is desired to thank you for your communication and to confirm your reception of the Irish Short Wave Station on 14.7.1940. Your report has been most interesting and helpful and we shall at all times be glad to receive your observations on the reception of the Irish Station.

During the next few weeks the station will be transmitting each day on the 48.47 metre band (0190 kilocycles) and on the 16.82 metre band (17840 kilocycles) between:

1330 and 1400 B.S.T.	-	48.47 metres
1400 "	1430 "	16.82 "
1830 "	1915 "	16.82 "
1915 "	1950 "	48.47 "
1950 "	2145 "	16.82 "
2145 "	2300 "	48.47 "

The aerial power is 1.5 kilowatts.

Yours faithfully,

T. J. Monaghan
 T. J. Monaghan
 3, Highland Road,
 Purley,
 Surrey,
 ENGLAND.

(YES, THERE WAS A TIME WHEN IRELAND WAS
 OFFICIALLY BROADCASTING ON SHORTWAVE!)

DE OCCIDENTALE
L'AFRIQUE FRANÇAISE

DIRECTION
DES
SERVICES D'INFORMATION

N° *1* Inf.

OBJET :

The war brought great political conflict to the French people, and their empire. France was effectively divided between military control, and the government of Vichy, led by Marechal Petain. The radio stations of the overseas possessions had divide loyalties; Dakar, Martinique and Morocco sided with Vichy, at least for a time. Congo-Brazzaville and FXE Lebanon were pro-de Gaulle and the Free French forces.

FXE used to announce as "Fighting French station". Note the designations of French West Africa for Dakar; and "Free French Africa" for Brazzaville!

SERVICE DE L'INFORMATION
du
HAUT-COMMISSARIAT
de
L'AFRIQUE FRANÇAISE LIBRE

Téléphone : PLAINE 47 et 55

Adresse Télégr. : INFOLIB-BRAZZAVILLE

RADIO - BRAZZAVILLE

Vous remercie et confirme l'exactitude de votre rapport d'écoute

Thanks you for your reception report which is correct



RADIO - BRAZZAVILLE
POSTE NATIONAL FRANÇAIS
STATION ONDES COURTES

FRÉQUENCES : 15.595 — 11.970 — 11.685
9.440 Kilocycles.

DIRECTIONS : France — Moyen-Orient —
Extrême-Orient — Madagascar
Amérique du Sud — Amérique
du Nord.

ÉMETTEURS : 50 Kw R. C. A. — 7 Kw —
2 Kw et 600 Watts.

FXE LEBANON

محطة لبنان
 LEBANESE STATION
 TWO WAVES LENGTHS 11.685 METRES

Mr. Dr. T. B. Williamson.
M. O. R. Hill End Hospital
ST. ALBANS. HERTS.
ENGLAND



after a period of Japanese control, FZR returned to France!

We are pleased to verify your reception of

RADIO - SAIGON

(French Indo-China)

Broadcasting on 11.78 megacycles, i. e. 25 meters
on the 4th September 1948 at 15.15 (GMT)

Our Wavelengths

11.78 mcs in the 25 m. band
6.19 mcs in the 49 m. band
1.05 mcs in the 285 m. band

Our English daily sessions (G. M. T.)

0.45 to 1.00 AM
10.00 to 10.45 AM
13.30 to 14.30 PM
23.00 to 23.45 PM

The Voice of China

THE CHINESE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING STATION
Chungking, China

XGOX

XGOY

19.75m. 15.2m.c. 25.21m. 11.9m.c.
16.85m. 17.8m.c. 31.10m. 9.50m.c.
31.1m. 9.635m.c.



This is to verify your report
dated July 27, 1941.
Thank you and tune in again

Good signals were often heard from this remarkable station.

Still before the days of high-power RADIO

AUSTRALIA

Sydney was another rare but welcome Aussie!

AUSTRALIA

Dear _____ We acknowledge your report on our transmission for _____ on a frequency of _____ 615 mc/s. Please accept this card as *Official Verification* receipt.

We attach great importance to reports from our listeners and shall be very glad to hear from you in the future.

The Manager
AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
Sydney, Australia

Cables: Broadcast, Sydney.

JERUSALEM MSLP

From Major K.E.S. Ellis

AW5
General Headquarters
Middle East Forces

AW5/3095/DO

9 Aug 45

Dear Sir,

BRITISH MILITARY
STATIONS WITH JC-
CALLSIGNS (CAIRO &
JERUSALEM)

Many thanks for your report which agrees with our log.

On Feb 4 the frequency of Cairo Station was 7220 Kc/s but on July 1st we changed to 7192 Kc/s so the Station you heard on 4 July was Cairo Forces.

JCKW is now on 7220 Kc/s from July 1st.

We have had a Special JCKW QSL card printed, so hope to get a report from you.

73's and best DX.

T.B. Williamson
11 Haydn Avenue
Purley Surrey
England.

(Singapore after liberation from Japanese)

Department

of

PUBLICITY & PRINTING
BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Malaya

WE ARE PLEASED TO CONFIRM YOUR
RECEPTION
OF OUR BROADCAST FROM SINGAPORE

of E.M.A. Radio Date 30 Sep 45.
on 9.548 Mc/s in 31 metre band

To Dr. T.B. Williamson, M.O.E.,
Will End Hospital, St Albans, Herts, England.
Many thanks for your reception report
dated 6 Feb 45 of Station... J.C.K.W.
on... 7220 Kc/s

This agrees with our log.

Further reports of changes in reception

will be appreciated.

Many thanks for your reception report which is the first from England for many months.

(The Empire station at Accra, forerunner of Ghana Broadcasting Corpn.)



BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT,
P.O. Box 250,
ACCRA, GOLD COAST.

DEAR SIR,

Thank you for your reception report of Station Z O Y—ACCRA which was transmitting in the 42 metre band at 1800 hours GMT on March 29th 1944.

Your report is much appreciated.

S.O.B., Accra

KU5Q

C. B. Williamson BSWL-1635

"South View"
Upper Drive
Ingmering-on-sea
Sussex, ENGLAND

Dear Shortwave Listener:

Thank you very much for your report of reception of Radio Station KU5Q transmitting on 13360 kc/s at 1555 GMT on 19 April 1946. Your report agrees with our records and we are, therefore, happy to verify it. We hope that you will accept this form letter in lieu of a more carefully prepared QSL.

KU5Q is operated by Public Information Radio, Com-Marianas, by authorization of the Secretary of the Navy. KU5Q was originally set up to broadcast and relay to the United States programs from the Pacific Ocean battle areas. It is now engaged in relaying broadcasts from "Operation Crossroads", the atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll. KU5Q also acts as a relay station for radio news reports from American network correspondents in the Far East.

KU5Q studios are situated atop Mount Aluton, southwest of Agana. The two-story building, equipped with the most modern broadcast, recording and radiophoto equipment, is shared with Armed Forces Radio Station WLI, which transmits on 1380 kc/s with 325 watts power. KU5Q frequently rebroadcasts WLI for modulation testing purposes.

Five three-kilowatt transmitters and one ten-kilowatt transmitter are used for the broadcast and relay operations of KU5Q. The 3-kw transmitters are operating on 7645, 9280, 9670, 15930, and 17820 kc/s. 7695, 9670, 15930, and 17820 kc/s are beamed to the United States, and 9280 kc/s is beamed to the Far East. The ten kilowatt transmitter, operating on 13360 Mc/s, is beamed to Japan. The great circle bearing for Japan passes over Europe, and particularly Sweden. Although KU5Q has been heard on every continent except Antarctica, more reports are received from Sweden than from the rest of the world combined.

The 3-kw transmitters are manufactured by Collins Radio Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. These transmitters can be automatically returned to any one of twelve frequencies in fifteen seconds. The final amplifier is a pair of Simac 75C-6's, and the modulator is a pair of Eimac 450-T's.

The 13360 kc/s transmitter is rather unique. A Hellicrafters HT-4 amateur phone transmitter (known as the BC-610 in wartime dress) is modulated by signals from our studios. This transmitter drives the final of the Navy IEC, a 40-kw transmitter intended for c.w. use made by Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N. Y. The resulting combination puts out seven to fifteen kilowatts, depending on the frequency in use. Both the 3-kw and 10-kw transmitters feed 660-foot-long unidirectional rhombic antennas.

We want you to know that your report was greatly appreciated here at KU5Q, and wish you many eventful years of DX reception.

Broadcast or Utility station
-take your choice!!
Sincerely,
James P. Cunningham
SAMUEL P. CUNNINGHAM,
Lt. (JG) USNR
Pubinfo Radio Officer.

GRECIAN DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ATHENS, GREECE

ADDRESS REPLY
TO DISTRICT ENGINEER
GRECIAN DISTRICT
ATHENS, GREECE

22 Dec 1946

Dear Sir:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your QSA and QRK report on the reception of my station.

The American Hour is a program put on by the United States Corps of Engineers in Athens, Greece. It consists of fifteen minutes of news and forty-five minutes of transcribed music. I would like to emphasize the fact that we are not in any way connected with the Armed Forces Net work.

Our station consists of a Collins 30-K transmitter, using a doublet antenna and a 72 ohm feeder. My exact frequency is 6000 kcs; power output approximately 375 watts.

I hope to remain your friend of the airways.

Tom Vail

TO: VAILLAGE
American Hour - JUV
U. S. Corps of Engineers
Athens, Greece

U.S. military stations became more evident in an entertainment role as the war came to a close.

The local troops were the chief audience for these broadcasts, but many people could hear them.



CHARLES E. BLALACK, W6GG, VICE-PRESIDENT
KENNETH B. WARNER, W1EH, SECRETARY & GENERAL MANAGER

GEORGE W. BAILEY, W1HH, PRESIDENT

DAVID H. HOUGHTON, TREASURER
F. E. HANDY, W1BDI, COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC.

QST
OFFICIAL ORGAN

Flash!

W1AW REACTIVATED!

LISTEN NIGHTLY FOR
LATEST NEWS ON AMATEUR REGULATIONS

By special authority of the Federal Communications Commission, A.R.R.L. headquarters station W1AW is now operating nightly on 3555, 7145 and 14280 kc., with regular QST broadcast schedules at 8, 9 and 10 p.m. EST. Tape transmissions are simultaneous on all three frequencies, immediately followed by voice broadcasts on 3555 and 14280 kc. (and possibly on 7145 kc. in the near future).

Please note this is a special authorization applying only to W1AW, for one-way transmissions only. Its purpose is solely to furnish amateurs with information on new FCC orders as rapidly as they are released. These frequencies are NOT open to amateur operation or testing of any kind, but are still principally in use by military communications.

Make it a practice to check these spots on your dial regularly, OM. You'll get the latest news on regulations governing amateurs, license applications and renewals, and including complete data when FCC moves to return our various bands after release by the military. And you can be certain the information will be authentic.

3555 kc.

7145 kc.

14280 kc.

Nightly schedules at 8, 9 and 10 p.m. EST, all frequencies

Despite this organised return to ham activity, "unofficial" stations were quite plentiful, as the QSL cards show.

*Please
post.*

A SPECIAL MOMENT IN HISTORY! The ham bands had been silent for so long; this was the first OFFICIAL announcement of a return to peaceful hobby activities.



XACP - (G8AB/I)

QTH - SIGNALS OFFICER, R.A.F. STATION, ELMAS, SARDINIA, A.P.I.

C.M.F.



Radio **BR59326** Confirming your QSO on **28** April 1946 when ur sigs were 1705 GMT on **April 20th**

QSA - QRK R -
Watts Ant **1/2 Dipole**
QRG ere **ECO** Kc/s

730 from all at XACP. Oprtr.
Thanks for a very nice report
Sud Luck and DC DX on

T
1
N
S

THE BRITISH AMATEUR RADIO STATION
Nr TRIPOLI NORTH AFRICA

Q.R.A. c/o Signal Officer,
R.A.F. Station,
Castel Benito,
M. E. F. I.

TNX
Please Q.S.L. Etc.
To Radio **BR59326** Confirming our Q.S.O. of
5/7/46 at 1710 GMT. on 15 Mc Band. Your
E-Phone Sigs were Q.S.A. - R - Tone -
Tx: **100** Watts **11C** Ant. **1/2 Dipole** Rx. **Sx.32**
Vy 73s & Dx. O.M. **ES TNX FOR RPT. HPE HAVE
DONE OK SHORTLY.
ALL BEST CC.
KNOW UR SPOT WELL.**

TOBRUCH CYRENAICA

QRA: Mr. J. OSBORNE ~~Target House Cairo~~

TX **MDPA**
211-211
WATTS **75**
ANT **1/2 dipole**
LI2BO RX **BC 348.**

Tom Williamson
TO CONFIRMING OUR QSO OF **194** GMT
UR SIGS QSA R T
TNX FOR QSO: PSE QSL OM: BEST 73 ES GD DX
J. OSBORNE.

W
9
W
U
G



RADIO: **RSWL 1635**
TWENTIETH AIR FORCE AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION
W3AIM W3DLA W5CQ W5ENH W5GAB W5GVR W8UFH W9EDS W9LE1 W9WUG
Mel Bernie Ray Hy Jack Sam Judy Bill Lou Oak
CONFIRMING OUR QSO OF: **7 April 1946** ON **10** Meters
Tx: **OM** fr vr fn crd. **73's 500W 250TH - SX-2**
YOUR SIGNALS: **R-S-T** OUR RIG: **4 Element Poter B**

As peace descended on the world, many strange "improvised" call-signs were to be heard on the ham bands! Many of these were military personnel with access to transmitting equipment.

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE AMATEUR FRATERNITY

W1AW

AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE
WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE MAXIM MEMORIAL STATION (NEWINGTON, CONN.)

John H. Hinton OPR.

WLMK
ORS
OPS
OBS

As far as the U.S.A. was concerned, the A.R.R.L.HQ station issued updated news on the gradual relaxation of regulations concerning ham band usage.

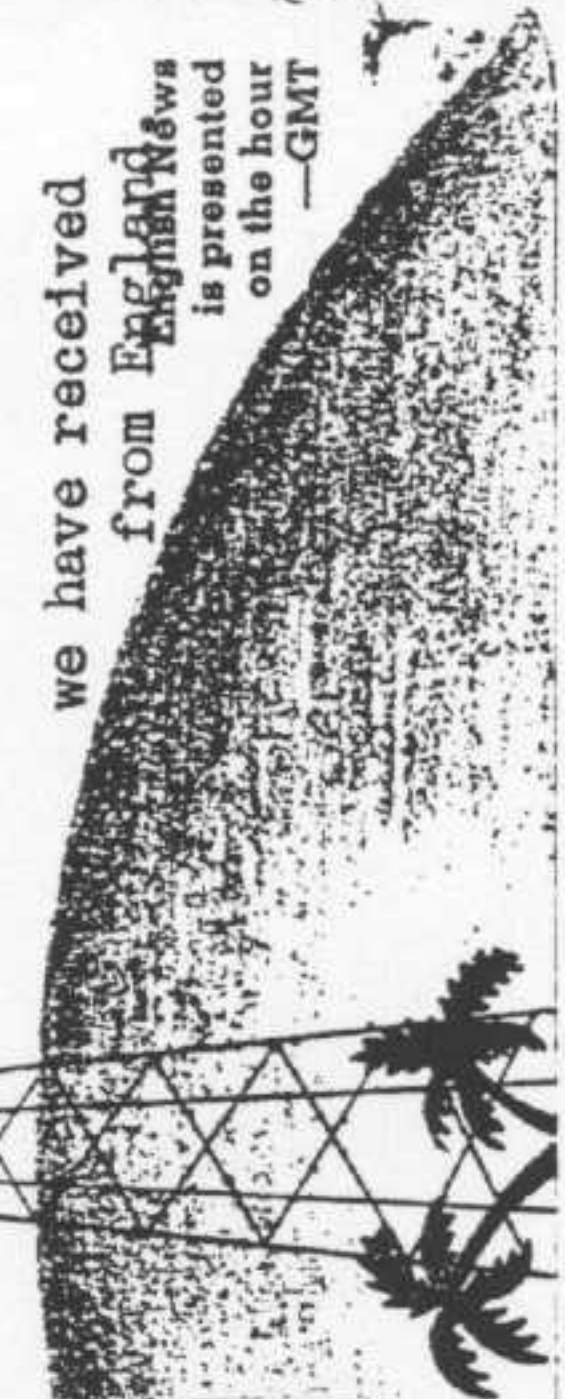
PROGRAM
TIME (GMT)
FREQUENCY (KILOCYCLES)

THE VOICE OF AMERICA HONOLULU, T.H.

This is a verification of your reception report of Station K R H O on a frequency of 17800 kilocycles.

This is the first letter we have received from England News is presented on the hour —GMT

KRHO



Three special ones! A rare one from Paraguay; Honolulu on shortwave; and an early record of the famous pioneer Missionary broadcaster.

TELECO PARAGUAYA S. A.
14 DE MAYO 211
TELEFONO 1971
ASUNCION

TRANSMISORES
S.M.A. TRINIDAD
TELEF. 9376

Asunción, Junio 25 de 1.946.-

Señor
T.B. Williamson
South View
Angmering - on sea
SUSSEX - ENGLAND

Muy estimado señor nuestro:

Acusamos recibo de v.atto... y muy agradecidos por sus informes sobre la recepción de nuestra emisora L.F.A.3 en 11.853 kcs.

Próximamente les enviaremos nuestra tarjeta de verificación con vista de nuestra PLANTA DE TRANSMISORES, para su colección D.A. Mucho agradeceremos que Ud., continúe remitiéndonos sus interesantes reportes sobre nuestra emisora, datos que valdrían por su significación más honda.-

Sin más, saludámosle con nuestro mayor cordial saludo.
D.S. D.S. D.S.

THE VOICE OF THE ANDES"
AMERICAN HOUR — H C J B — BROADCAST
3 STATIONS

QUITO-ECUADOR, S. A.

UR Mtr. S...
3 STATIONS SAME CALL

AMATEUR
28,370 K. C.
5 Element Rotary

EXPERIMENTAL
27,985 K. C.

MOBILE
20 meters.
1/2 wave vertical

Clarence C. Moore,
Chief Engineer.

LOCAL
970 K. C.
1 K. W. 3 Element Beam.

PROVINCIAL
4107 K. C. 1 K. W.

INTERNATIONAL
12.4 M. C. 10 K. W.
5 Element Rotary beam.

Co-Directors
W. Jones,
R. Larson

"LA VOZ DE LOS ANDES"
PIONEER MISSIONARY
BROADCASTER

"HERALDING CHRIST JESUS' BLESSINGS"